

WAR NEWS.

Winnipeg, June 11.
Boers are causing Lord Roberts trouble by cutting the lines of railway communication south of Pretoria. Gen. Kelly-Kenney is expected to relieve. Nothing has been heard from Roberts for three days. Buller reports an engagement with slight casualties during which the enemy retired.

Kamatiporto is reported to be captured by the British. Lord Roberts reports that all males at Pretoria are imprisoned on the race course.

TELEGRAPHIC.
Gen. P. De Peir, Filipino leader, was captured near Manila.

Edward Dunlop has declined the conservative nomination for North Renfrew.

Capt. Bell, now in South Africa, will be appointed A. D. C. to the Governor-General.

Charles G. Campbell and John Morgan were drowned near Indian Head yesterday.

The Manitoba legislature before proroguing Saturday passed a rigid prohibition measure.

Marquis Ito has refused to assume the responsibility of forming a government in Japan.

Ottawa has cabled its thanks to the British public for their subscriptions to the fire relief fund.

The loss incurred by the fire which levelled Virginia, Minn., last Thursday amounts to \$450,000.

The body of Fred Clayton, the murdered bicyclist, was found in a sandbar in the Yukon river.

The situation in China has become alarming and Britain is preparing to move more troops to Pekin.

Four street car strikers in St. Louis were shot yesterday by deputy sheriffs. One is dead and two are fatally injured.

The Dominion revenue for the eleven months ending May 31st, shows a surplus over the ordinary expenditure of \$12,531,565.

Twenty-five natives, trained for missionary work by Americans, have been burned alive and massacred near Tang Chan, China.

Des Moines, Iowa, has declared in favor of saloons, which have opened business at their old stands after being closed for five months.

In the elections in British Columbia Saturday Martin carried nine seats and the other factions the balance, with Cassier and Alberni to hear from: Martin, Curtis, and Brown, of the cabinet were elected. Vancouver elected two government and two opposition members and Victoria four opposition. Cotton, MacIntosh and Wilson, leaders were defeated. Mr. Martin will have nine supporters and the combined opposition will number thirty.

Moosomin, N. W. T.—One of the most horrible and shocking tragedies in the annals of Western Canada was enacted about 14 miles from this town about 12 or 1 o'clock Saturday morning, where Alexander McArthur post-master of Weyburn and eight members of his family were brutally butchered. Mrs. McArthur and two boys were killed outright. McArthur and Russell McArthur have since died and three other members of the family lie at the point of death. The eldest daughter, a girl of some 15 years escaped. The hired man, John Morrison, confesses to have done the act. Friday evening he was playing football some four miles from the place he was working at, and left for his home at McArthur's about half past eleven. It would seem as though he had made up his mind to kill the family, as he took off his boots outside of the entrance to the house and when he entered the house had an axe with him. The murderer, Morrison, has been living for some six or eight years in the district and was considered a good and faithful servant. He was of Scotch parentage, coming to the Territories with the Gordon Brothers, cattle dealers of Winnipeg, some six or eight years ago or thereabouts.

When the police reached the place they began to search for the murderer and found Morrison in the stable with a bad flesh wound as if he had tried to carry out his previous intentions of self-destruction. Beside him was a revolver with three cartridges and the hammer raised a double-barreled shotgun with the right barrel discharged, and an axe with which he had done his bloody work. His recovery is doubtful, but he was able to move and was taken to Moosomin in charge of Sergt. McGinnis and lodged at the barracks. Questioned as to his motive, Morrison replied he had no reason for doing it. He said he was not crazy and never had been and talked quite freely as to his condition. Out of the family of nine five are killed, three are horribly mutilated and will probably die and one is left to tell the sad story. McArthur and family could not be more highly thought of.

LOCAL.

—Mr. Justice Scott arrives on tonight's train.

—Miss Phillips left a week ago for a visit to Ontario.

—John Hagman is starting the north end dairy.

—Strathcona amusements during the summer fair include three balloon ascensions.

—Mrs. Neville White and child left for Montreal on Friday where they will reside.

—The Strathcona school board are calling for tenders for the erection of the new school.

—The Strathcona celebration committee sent a congratulatory message to Lord Roberts.

—The June number of the Canadian Magazine contains a write up of Edmonton by W. Bleasdale Cameron.

—Service at the Methodist church last night took the form of a song service, under the direction of the choir.

—Dr. Braithwaite and Geo. Bull left for Winnipeg on Friday to meet Mrs. Bull, who is returning home dangerously ill.

—An enormous raft of dry fire wood, from some point up the river, passed the town on Friday bound for some point below.

—Strathcona and Fort Saskatchewan toboggan teams have a tilt for a \$25 trophy at the Fort Saskatchewan rink, June 22nd.

—The Telephone Co. are making arrangements for night and Sunday service, and expect to have continuous service by the 20th inst.

—Rev. A. S. Parnall, of the Brandon Baptist college, came up recently to take charge of the work of that church in Clearwater and Lethbridge.

—Strathcona citizens voted on by-laws on Tuesday. A public meeting will be held to-night to discuss the proposed by-laws.

—The tender of the Otter dredge came down on Saturday from Walter's ferry and was used in adjusting the guy ropes to Fraser's boom.

—Rev. J. R. Malbrough leaves to-day for Saddle lake with a large snow load, with fifty tons of flour and other supplies for the mission there.

—The steamer "Kenneth L" has been sold to Lacome parties and was shipped south on Saturday. She will be used in the navigation of Gull lake.

—W. S. Robertson returned from the Landing last evening. The road is reported very heavy-loaded teams requiring nearly a week to make the single trip.

—A cricket match takes place next Saturday between married vs. single men. The club have invited the army to play here during the sports on the 2nd and 3rd prox.

—Mrs. Sibbald, of the Onion lake Indian agency, came in from the south last week and leaves to-day for the lake, going down the river in Rev. J. R. Matheson's boat.

—An error was made in the last issue of the Bulletin in announcing a picnic to be held at the Sturgeon river on the 13th inst. The picnic is to be held on Thursday of the present week, the 14th.

—A congregational meeting to discuss arrangements in connection with the erection of the new church will be held in the Presbyterian church this evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members is desirable.

—Malcolm Groat is in receipt of a post card from his son Forbes, a member of the Mounted Rifles. The card was written from Springfontaine on the 24th April. It mentions that the Riles were to be with Lord Roberts on his advance.

—Saturday's cricket match resulted in a victory for Mr. Edmiston's side by 16 runs. Totals 85-70. For the winners Sandeman, who was helped by Barford, played a vigorous innings; while on Mr. Beck's side, Booth, H. C. Taylor, Bryan, and A. E. Lee were most prominent.

—The Bulletin has received from W. Fielders, scout and despatch rider on Lord Roberts' staff, several copies of the Bloemfontein Friend, the paper taken over and edited by the war correspondents with Lord Roberts after the British occupation of the Free State capital. One of the early copies of the Friend, dated September 28th, reproduces the now historical resolution passed at a special session of the Voortrekker, expressing sympathy with the Transvaal government and outlining the intention of the Free State to throw in their fortunes with their northern neighbor.

—Sunday, the 10th inst., was the day set for the Imperial Limited being put on the main line of the C. P. R. for the summer. Several changes will accordingly take place in the time table of the Calgary & Edmonton Monday's and Friday's train north bound will arrive at Strathcona at 6 instead of at 5 o'clock p. m., and Tuesday's and Thursday's train will arrive at 8 instead of at 7 o'clock. Trains south bound on Tuesdays and Saturdays will leave Strathcona at 8 instead of 7:30 o'clock a. m. and those on Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 instead of 7:30 o'clock. There will be no change in the make up of the trains, there being still two express and two mixed trains.

Edmonton Bulletin.

BULLETIN.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, MONDAY, JUNE 11 1900.

Vol. XXII, No. 61.

SEMI-WEEKLY, 6 PAGES.

J. T. BLOWEY.

Shows its Merits

Graydon's Sarsaparilla has been known as a blood purifier and spring medicine number of years, and its sale is constantly increasing. The best advertisement is a satisfied customer. We have numerous walking, talking advertisements now, and every bottle sold increases the demand.

Strictly Pure Drugs
Used in Compounding.GEO. H. GRAYDON,
Main Street, - EdmontonMain Street
Lots.

Corner and adjoining lot in Block 5, H. B. Reserve, for sale at a bargain.

T. A. STEPHEN,
Real Estate Agent, Edmonton.TO LET.
Room in BULLETIN Block, after 31st May. Apply at BULLETIN office.

For One Week

We will Offer

150 Pair of Boots, Shoes
and Slippers

for Men and Women

At \$1.50 a Pair.

This is exceptional value.
Come early and get your size.

W. T. HENRY & Co.

Horses for Sale.

A first class lot of General Purpose Horses for sale. May be seen at corral in rear of my Harness Shop—east of Queen's Hotel.

D. J. COLLINS.

Cattle for Sale!

For sale a number of High Grade Short-horned and two-year-old Heifers two Thoroughbred Shorthorn two year old heifers with calf to "Baron Pride," winner of first prize as a yearling Shorthorn at the Winnipeg Fair last year and sold by Thos. Spens, of Oak Lake, Manitoba, last April for \$500; also one high grade calf from the above bull, and ten superior high grade one year old Polled Angus Heifers.

A. SPEERS,
WEATSKIWIN, ALTA.

GRAND CELEBRATION

To Commemorate recent British Successes in South Africa.

SPORTS..

To be held at the N. W. M. P. Barracks,

Fort Saskatchewan,

Friday, June 22nd, 1900.

\$200 in Prizes.

The following are some of the principal attractions:

1. Canadian Procession at 1 p.m. Sports will commence at 2 p.m.

2. Princess W. B. late of Niagara Falls, in his wonderful performance on the stanzas.

3. Barbets de Bas Imported from Mackay, presided over by Monique Maragliano.

4. Bicycle Race (200 yards), 1st 2nd 3rd

5. One mile Bicycle Race (open), 5 3 2

6. Half mile Bicycle Race (ladies), 5 3 2

7. 100 yards Foot Race, dash, open, 5 3 2

8. Half mile Foot Race, open, 5 3 2

9. Obstinate Race, 220 yards, open, 3 2 1

10. 3-legged Race, 100 yards, open, 3 2 1

11. Horse Chase and West Race, 220 yards, open 3 2

12. Sack Race, 100 yards, open, 3 2

13. Thread and Needles Race, 100 yards, return, 2 1

14. Saddle Race (polo only), 5

15. Donkey Race, half mile, all comers, 8 5 2

16. Roman Chariot Race (polo only) 7 3 1

17. Greasy Pig Race (open to all comers) Catcher

18. Climbing Greasy Pole (boys under 14) 3

19. Wrestling on horseback (police only) 10

20. Running High Jump, open, 3 2 1

21. Vaulting with Pole, open, 3 2 1

22. Throwin' Cricket Ball, 3

23. Tail of War, (Victoria district vs. all comers) 10

For the first and third to start in all open races. Extra fees ten cent. (if the amount of the purse.) Competitors may enter up to the start. All entries to be made with S. W. Anderson, Fort Saskatchewan, and details of sports on the ground. Admission to grounds 25c.

In the evening a Concert and Dance will be held. The leading talents of Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan will be represented. Admission to Concert and Dance, 50c.

It is proposed that the surplus of the day will be donated to the Patriotic Fund.

The Edmonton and local bands will be in attendance.

God Save the Queen.

Supt. A. H. Girishach, President.

Asst. Asst. and J. W. Sheria, M. L. A., Vice-Pres.

Sgt.-Major Flintoff, Chairman.

H. E. Daniel, Treas. Const. R. Nicholls, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

For sale, cheap, a good bunch of P. R. R. suitable for riding or driving. Apply to

J. DIDSBURY, Cluny, Alta.

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Hudson's Bay Co. Lands

Main Street, opposite P. O.



Our Stock of Baby Carriages, like our stock of Furniture, is the largest in quantity and lowest in price that you will find in this Western country.

J. T. BLOWEY.

ELEPHANT PAINTS
MADE TO USE
ALL KINDS.

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MADE TO WEAR
ALL KINDS.

ELEPHANT PAINTS
MADE TO WEAR
ALL KINDS.

IT PAYS
TO BUY at Ross Bros. Largest Stock
Lowest Prices

VOL. XXII.

EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

Printed Monday and Friday evenings.

Subscription \$1.00 per Year

STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Transient advertisements: Five lines and under, three insertions and under, \$1.00, or ten cents a line first insertion and five cents a line each week or part of week after.

Standing advertisements: \$1.00 an inch per month.

BULLETIN Co. (Lrn.)

Special Advertisements.

Situations vacant, Situations wanted, Found, Lost, Notices of Meetings, in solid form, 25 words or under, 25c. for one insertion, and a cent a word for each word over 25.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 11th, 1900

PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, June 2nd, '00.

Tuesday's proceedings were a fair sample of the way time is lost during this session of parliament. Every day, what I regard the order paper is printed giving in rotation the different items of business which are listed for attention on that day. Under ordinary circumstances it would appear to the observer that this list would govern the proceedings and that other matters not mentioned in the list would be deferred from consideration. This is the theory, but there has grown up a practice which brings about a directly contrary result. At a certain stage in the routine, when the special business of the day is about to be commenced, it is allowable for attention to be drawn to matters of immediate and pressing importance. This deviation from the rule was no doubt allowed on the understanding that only in cases of immediate and pressing importance should the routine be interrupted, but under the able leadership of Sir Chas. Tupper to whom a mole hill is a mountain if it concerns himself or his friends, there has grown up an abuse of the privilege which amounts absolutely to blocking of the business of the day. Day after day when the speaker calls out "orders of the day" some member of the opposition immediately gets up with a scrap of newspaper, a letter, a book, or anything at all, or possibly nothing at all, and exercises his privilege of calling the attention of the government to the matter, trivial though it may be, and with no connection whatever with the proceedings before parliament. The question being answered or the matter being settled No. 2, then 3, 4, 5, etc. get up, till from one to four hours are taken up every day in thus dealing with matters which are not in any degree a part of the business of the House. On Tuesday last Sir Chas. Tupper led off by calling attention to certain remarks of a correspondent of the London Times in which he, Sir Chas. alleged that his position as to sending the contingents to South Africa had been misrepresented. After occupying an hour on this interesting subject five or six other points of about equal interest were dealt with by as many more of the opposition, and finally Chief Whip Taylor introduced the subject of the handing of the binder twine output from the Kingston penitentiary, the discussion on which occupied the balance of that day and night. How it is possible to advance business when such abuse of the privileges of parliament is not only winked at but taken part in and taken as a right by the leader of the opposition and his followers is a mystery. That the government has been somewhat slack in bringing forward business cannot be denied, but when at the end of four months of the session the opposition insists on using up valuable time in endless trivialities they are certainly put in a worse position than the government. There is apparently no more effort at getting business done-to-day than there was at the beginning of the session. All parties agree that this session breaks the record for waste of time. While all Tuesday was lost from the proper business of the session, two hours on Wednesday were taken up in the same way and on Thursday Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was dealing with his favorite question of irregularities in the Yukon and again occupied a full day's sitting. No doubt it is perfectly right to ventilate the question of the Kingston binder twine output and also the Yukon irregularities, but why these matters were not brought forward in the four months that have gone by when there was little business to be done, instead of now when business is pressing, is very hard to see; and is particularly hard on private members who are anxious to get home and look after their own business after having already given four and certainly will have to give five months to the business of the country; when three months properly employed would have been ample.

Wednesday's session was principally occupied in listening to a rehash of a part of Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper's charges of maladministration in the Yukon. The case alluded to was intended in particular to implicate Major Walsh but in general to give Sir Hibbert a chance to repeat a great deal of what he had said on former occasions of his Yukon charges. The debate closed about midnight with a party vote refusing the investigation which he asked for. The justice department estimates were then taken up for an hour or two and good progress made. It seems as though the usual procedure was likely to be reversed at this session, and instead of a fight being made on the items of the estimates they appear likely to be accepted without a great deal of discussion, owing possibly to general recognition of the shortness of time available. In other words, so much time is being devoted to outside matters that attention cannot be given to the proper business of parliament.

OTTAWA CELEBRATES.

Ottawa, June 2nd, '00.

The premature report of the occupation of Pretoria by Lord Roberts reached here on Wednesday night about eleven o'clock and was made the occasion of such rejoicing as Ottawa has very seldom seen. The bells of the city were rung, the members of parliament sang "God Save the Queen," boys and girls turned out on the streets with fish horns and fire crackers and kept up the celebration until daylight. All day Thursday flags floated from

every point of vantage in the city, the stores and windows were dressed in flags and bunting, the street cars carried them, and all citizens, particularly the young ladies, wore them in endless profusion and variety, except that they were all British flags. But it was not till Thursday night that the town actually broke loose. Long after twelve o'clock the streets were thronged with thousands of people, soldiers marched, the bands played, fish horns sounded, fire crackers boomed and fire works of every description were let off in myriads. As far as noise could do it Ottawa showed its enthusiasm and appreciation of the good news which had come. The only drawback to the occasion was that the news was premature, to say the least; but a little thing like that did not interfere with the enthusiastic loyalty of Ottawa and its desire to celebrate. So much steam has been let off on the premature report that it is hard to imagine what form of celebration the actual news of the event will occasion. However, if the celebration of the occupation of Pretoria was a little premature it was all right as celebrating the occupation of Johannesburg; and after all Johannesburg, as it was the beginning of the war; as its gold mines supported the Boers with the sinew of war; there is no doubt that its occupation by the British marks the end of the effective carrying on of the war by the Boers. Their supply of cash being cut off they will find fewer friends than when they could pay very handsomely for favors received with other peoples money.

While it may have seemed silly that a whole city—and not one but many cities—should go wild as they did over the supposed news of a final British victory, there is after all a great reasonableness underlying this enthusiasm—and indeed there is great cause for it. Canada has invested the lives of three thousand of her sons in the cause of British supremacy in South Africa and has backed the investment up with two and no doubt will have to make it three million of dollars; so that she has a good right to celebrate when success has been achieved. A point worth remembering in connection with the part taken by Canada in the struggle with South Africa is that though when the offer of the first contingent was made it was not expected the war would have the serious results which afterwards occurred, the second contingent was offered when the British cause was at its lowest ebb and when the enemies of Britain were already dividing her empire among them—in their minds. It is easy to imagine that out of a population of five or six millions three thousand men might be found from desire of adventure or personal motives of one kind or another could be induced to offer their services in South Africa. But this was not the condition under which the Canadian contingents went. The men, did not enlist from personal motives or "for personal reasons, so much as to show that Britain's quarrel was our quarrel, and that it was Canada's place to help to see it through to final success at all costs of men or means. The three thousand Canadians in South Africa are the hearts-blood of Canada, representing the interests of the people in the cause in which they are fighting; and it is because they are so close to the hearts of the people that the enthusiasm over the reported success of the British cause is so universal and so overwhelming. The Canadians in South Africa have by their actions increased the prestige of Canada and of the empire throughout the world. The enthusiasm with which they were sent and with which their every movement has been followed is as creditable in its way to the people who have remained at home, for it has been a pledge to the empire and to the world that if more were needed more are ready.

Troy Laundry
OPENS TO-DAY.
Next Door to Johnson's Bicycle
Livery.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Prices moderate.
JAS. VOLWAN, Prop.

GO TO...

J. H.
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If you are thinking of buying a new or second-hand Wheel. He can supply your wants. Agent for the

Sterling, Eldridge, Geneva
and Ideal Bicycles.

Samples of Ideals in Stock. Call and examine them. They are a high grade wheel at a low price, only \$40.00.

I have a first class line of Livery Wheels to hire, also a full line of Bicycle Sundries kept in stock, and the best equipped Bicycle Repair Shop west of Winnipeg.

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TOWN LOTS
In the vicinity of Stations on the Calgary
& Edmonton Railway

FOR SALE...

Apply to C. S. LOTT, Calgary.

H. WILSON, South Edmonton, or

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, Winnipeg.

FRUITS OF THE SEASON.

Bananas, Oranges,
Lemons, Cherries, Plums,
Strawberries, . . . Apricots..

Hold your Preserving Orders till you get our prices.

Hallier & Aldridge.

Now is the Time

This is the Place

TO BUY

Crockery.

and

Glassware



We have just opened out
something Really Fine in

Dinner & Tea Sets

And we would like the people to see our goods in these
lines.

Our prices will be found very low and the choice
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We have never before had such lovely patterns to
offer, as we are now showing in Dinner Sets of 97 and 115
pieces at from \$12.00 to \$28.00 per set.

We have also some very dainty afternoon Tea Sets
at \$2.50 and up to \$4.00.

There is one only Blue Willow China Tea Set of
44 pieces at \$12.00, which is perfect.

We have also odd China Cups and Saucers and
Plates.

Glass Water Sets, Glass Jugs, Salt and Pepper Bottles.

Decorated China Bowls worth 50c. for only 20c.

Glass Table Sets at different prices up to 90c.

Glass Cream Jugs and Sugar Bowls.

Glass Berry Bowls, Glass Comforts.

In Black Decorated Tea Pots we are showing some
lovely patterns at from 50c. to \$1.50 each.

In Plain, White and Colored Dishes we keep every-
thing required, and as we bought all these goods before
the advance in price we can sell them cheaper than you
can buy again for a long time. So now is the time to
buy, and this is the place for anything in the Crockery
or Glassware line.

Come and see.

McDougall & Secord.

CALL AT ...

E. RAYMER'S

Where you will find a complete stock of Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Silverware, etc., at prices to suit everybody.
Novelties made from Saskatchewan Gold.

E. RAYMER,
Repairing a special fixture
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Special quotations to Contractors & Dealers.

Mills and Office:
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2. Thirteen miles from Edmonton,
six miles from Fort Saskatchewan,
at Horse Hills. Forty acres.
Rent \$100.

3. Nineteen miles from Edmonton,
nine miles from St. Albert.
120 acres. Rent \$250.

All these farms have dwelling
houses, stables and wells.

Apply to

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Edmonton, Alberta


W.M. LOCKHART,
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Coffins and Caskets, all styles, made at eastern
prices. All kinds of Funeral Furnishings.

Third Street, South of H. B. Co.'s Store.

**North of Scotland Canadian
MORTGAGE CO.**

Money to Lend

On Improved Farm Property in Alberta.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
Winnipeg, Managers.

G. S. LOTT, CALGARY,
District Appraiser for Alberta.

For application forms and information, call on

A. G. HARRISON, EDMONTON.
Next east McDougall & Secord's.
P.O. Box 23

Hislop & Nagle,

Traders and General Merchants, Fort Resolution
and Fort Rae, Great Slave Lake.

Branches at Providence, Norman and Nelson.

JAMES HISLOP. EDMUND NAGLE.

PURE...

Insect Powder

AT—

Macdonald's Pharmacy

FOR SALE.

One Bull, roan, 21 months old.
One Bull, red, 21 months old.

The above stock is registered in
the Dominion Shorthorn herdbook.

Apply to

J. C. GROSE,
Lacombe, Alta.

5964

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EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 11th, 1900

JULIAN RALPH'S IMPRESSIONS OF WAR.

Julian Ralph, the talented war correspondent, has returned to England after seven months with the troops in South Africa. In the following graphic manner he portrays the difficulties of life at the front and pays the British troops a high compliment by describing the hardships Tommy undergoes in silence and perseverance.

"Battered externally, disordered inside, unable to digest food for weeks, rousing bruises and ailments, a half-dozen at once, I look upon this war as having ill repaid me for the kindly and jubilant tone in which I have dealt with it. And, oh, how sick of it I am—how deadly, unutterably sick I am of it."

"The long months of sand diet and hard faring under Methuen took from me a stomach which an ostrich would have envied and exchanged for it a second-hand, worn-out apparatus which turns upside down at the approach of any food except diluted milk."

"A piece of Boer shell which hit me on the chest made me faint and weary for many days, and then a model method of alighting from a Cape cart into a trench, with the cart on top of me, left me one-legged for five weeks, after which I found myself with a low-claw, no-account limb, in which I have no confidence. Upon my recovering this inferior and makeshift other leg, my horse shot me into a wire fence, which tore both arms into shreds, painted one thigh like an omelet and the other like a South African sunset; and left me an internal fracture which I must keep as a perpetual souvenir of what we are all beginning to speak of as 'the bare war.'

"Try to imagine the spirits off a man fashioned in the image of his Creator who finds himself thus gradually changing into an exhibit for a medical museum, and you begin to obtain a glimpse of the fatigues with which I now view this war."

"We all feel that we have seen by far the best and liveliest of it. There can be no new scenes or surroundings in what is to come. The Boer will hide, the Boer will reach away, the valiant Briton will endure—on and on and on; no one knows how far; no one knows how long. There may be one more great battle (or there may not be). And then we may see six months or a year of petty piffling guerrilla work—by little bands, all over the veldt—and this final protracted stage will be attended by all the discomforts of campaigning in a desert, which was introduced to us as baked and dusty Sahara, but is now to be known as a wet, soggy expanse, growing colder and colder, until, daily (or weeks), the pickets shall be found frozen to death at their posts."

"What an outlook! What a prospect for description by one who has seen it all and endured it all—except the cold."

"And then the private sicknesses and accidents, and the public checks and disasters. How all of it gets on one's nerves and grinds and tears them until one reaches the break of a new day, the recurrence of meal times, the daily struggle with the censor over the last petty sniping; yes, even the bugle calls for bed."

"We are all sick. Some are sick with sickness; most are sick of the war; and many are sick in both ways. I could forge thousands of signatures to that statement, and you might publish them. You would not hear a protest from any one."

Such was the frame of mind in which he left Bloemfontein. "With its 250 enteric patients, its maddening, dull, routine of life."

But as the train pulled out on its way to Norval's Pont he saw a sight which seemed worse. In his own words it was "nothing but an illimitable spongey, stodgey bog, with a driving cold rain beating upon it. And living upon it, without tents, were soldiers—soldiers everywhere. Menially I asked forgiveness for having, during even one moment, thought of my own discomforts and worries. Some of those men had been here guarding the railway a whole month. They had begun the task immediately at the end of the awful strain of the field marshal's progress from Gras Pan to Bloemfontein, when they marched as no Europeans ever marched before, and were starved as none ever should be again."

"Now the bitterly cold driving rain had come and turned the veldt into a marsh. And here I found them like so many half-drowned rats, wet as the veldt beneath them, wet as the air around them, shivering, playing drum tines with their teeth, coughing, walking and stamping to keep warm—doing everything except complaining."

"I? My complaints? Why, let

side those men I was duke with a paucity of comforts. And if I had their complaints to make instead of my own, I should have been under and not on top of the wicked, cruel veldt."

"And these were guards, mind you—the first few thousand spread over the first few miles, grenadiers, Scols, Coldstreams. 'London pets' you have often called them—'tin soldiers'—and you have laughed at them in your London homes and newspaper. Well, they did not complain at that, and they are not complaining at this. The officers were glad to take anything we could give them to read, and the men did not spurn small offerings of tobacco, but it is only just to say that none of them asked for anything."

"Down the line we came to a station and camp which presented a picture of misery as complete as any that I ever saw in a Chinese slum, Whitechapel alley, or negro barracks in New York. It was misery pared down to the raw, though none of its sufferers seemed aware of it. The beastly veldt was a mosaic of little pools and sodden tufts of sage. There were three or four wheelers. One, the largest, was made by throwing a tarpaulin sheet over two piles of boxes. It was only breast high and covered sopping wet ground, but it served as the messroom and retreat for the officers, who came out, by the way, in their wringing wet clothes to ask us the usual shop-worn questions about the latest rumor that Mafeking was relieved, and another that Buller had done something."

"I could see into their tent and noticed that they lived on bully beef, tinned milk, tea and jam—delicious things for a picnic—if the picnic does not last seven months on end."

"Each of the other two shelters was made by throwing a porous blue army blanket over a pole and pinning down the sides so as to make a burrow two feet high and six feet long. It seemed to me that it must be slightly watertight and a hundredfold more disagreeable in such a hutch than out on the veldt. It was out on the veldt that we saw the Tommies—the poor, neglected, all-suffering, woe-begone-looking, but none the less devil-may-care."

"The Tommies were walking up and down in the rain. Their overcoats were not only soaking wet, but, for some strange military reason, were split behind straight up to the small of each man's back, so as to expose all of each leg to the wet. A few had put blankets over their coats and were also walking, walking, walking. One was seated on a box with an audience of three others on boxes, and was singing a music-hall ditty vigorously through his nose. Several who walked along were whistling. All seemed either very happy or reasonably so."

"They had been soaking wet and chilled to the bone for days. They could eat nothing, boil nothing, heat nothing, for not a dry thing with which to make a fire could be found upon the soaking veldt. They doubtless had plenty to eat, but it was all dried stuff, and must have been taken cold and eaten each thing by itself, without a chance of making a toothsome combination. Plenty were dying, plenty were sickening, others must have felt very uncomfortable; yet those who were of the mettle to survive were whistling, singing, and cracking jokes. They are welcome to crack one at me for speaking of my own troubles, where men have to live, as I saw, perhaps, 20,000 living, between Bloemfontein and Norval's Pont."

THE END IN SIGHT.

From London comes the word that popular opinion has proclaimed the defeat of victory in South Africa. The nation has made up its mind that the war is over, that the prestige of Britain's arms is restored, that President Kruger is vanquished, that priceless territory has been annexed, that humanity has not been staggered, and that led by that little Sir Galahad "Bobs" Great Britain's army has fulfilled the most optimistic expectations. It is scarcely surprising, in view of the bewildering rapidity of Lord Roberts' progress during the past week, that the troubles still ahead of the army in South Africa receive only a passing thought. Nevertheless, among the few serious minded, who have intimate knowledge of the Boers and the plans of the war office, there exists great apprehension of developments in the near future. In the systematic retreat of the Boers they can see the possibility of long drawn out guerrilla fighting, trakings to Rhodesia, internal organization in the Transvaal due to bandits, and a thousand and one lawless elements that evolve themselves from a heterogeneous army after it ceases to become an organized body. Some of the most acute authorities on South African matters, say Major-General Frederick Carrington's work in Rhodesia may only begin when Lord Roberts' finishes. Some speculations, however, can only be left for time to prove, and this war, so far, has abounded in surprises which have completely upset the surmises of those best fitted to express opinions.

Having moved into new premises, received a new stock and so arranged my affairs that I can give the personal attention it requires. I cordially invite my old friends and patrons to call and permit me to again supply them with neat and stylish Summertime suits.

SUMMER SUITINGS.

Neatest Patterns. Latest Styles.

Having moved into new premises, received a new stock and so arranged my affairs that I can give the personal attention it requires. I cordially invite my old friends and patrons to call and permit me to again supply them with neat and stylish Summertime suits.

P. WAGNER,

Next Morris' Store, Main Street, Edmonton.

Horses for Sale.

I arrived in Edmonton on Thursday's train with a load of Heavy Draft Horses from the west.

D. J. COLLINS.

Edmonton Steam Dye Works

F. MAYERHOFER, Proprietor.

Clothes, Blankets, Hats and Neckties cleaned and made to look as good as new. All kinds of cloth dyed.

Works near Electric Light Engine House.

I will be twice the size of Andre's.

The Boer peace envoys were given mixed reception at Boston.

Cape Town, May 31.—Gen. Warren, with 700 men, occupied a strong defensive position at Faberspruit on May 29. At dawn it was found that he was surrounded and was fiercely attacked by 1,000 rebels. The horses were stampeded but the force concentrated and the Boers were repulsed. A small party in a garden continued to fight tenaciously, but was evicted as the charge began, leaving a number of wounded. The British lost 15 killed, including Col. Spence, and 30 wounded.

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INGLORIOUS EXIT.

The so-called "Irish" brigade of the Boer army, or at least, a goodly portion of that body, came to an ignominious finale the other day at Kroonstad, to judge by the cable reports. It seems that when the Boers garrisoning the lines at Kroonstad found that their position was in danger of being taken in the flank by the forces under Lord Roberts they retreated with considerable speed, leaving behind them a quantity of stores and ammunition of war. The Irish brigade, however, preferred to refresh themselves with some rum that formed a portion of the abandoned stores, and partaking not wisely but too well, fell an easyprey to Lord Roberts' advance guard. It is doubtful if there are many real Irishmen in the brigade. It was stated at the outset of the war that the brigade included a number of loafers and toughs of Johannesburg. Considering that Irishmen in the Transvaal received no better treatment at the hands of the Boer authorities, but, indeed, rather worse on account of their being Catholics, it seems incredible that any could be found to support the Boer cause.

AFRICA AFTER THE WAR.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain recently addressed a meeting of his electors in Birmingham on political questions. Naturally the war occupied the speaker's attention chiefly. Speaking of the settlement of the war, he stated the general conditions upon which alone the government are ready to accept the conclusion of this war and upon which they are perfectly ready to take the opinion of the country. In the first place, he said, we are not prepared again to recognize the independence of the two Boer republics—an independence which they have so grossly abused. If we are the victors in this contest the territories of these republics must be and shall be fully incorporated in Her Majesty's dominions, and under the British flag. That is not a bad fate for them. They will not be worse off than the people of Canada or the people of Australia. And we do not hear many complaints from either of those two great commonwealths. Their individual liberties will be preserved, but the separate independence and existence of these states, constantly intriguing as they have done with foreign nations, constantly promoting agitation and disaffection in our colonies, that independence, that separate existence shall no longer be tolerated.

You will readily see that there must be after the war is over an interval, it may not be long, it may be short, according to the behavior of the people of these countries, but there must be an interval during which the whole administration, the appointment of authorities who carry it out, must rest absolutely in Her Majesty's government. You may call it if you like a military administration; I prefer to call it a crown colony government, such as we accord to greatest dependencies like India or to smaller dependencies like the West Indian Islands. But as soon as it is safe and possible it will be the desire and the intention of Her Majesty's government to introduce these states into the great circle of self-governing colonies. Their power of mischief must be taken away, but their power over local administration may, I hope, at no distant future, be restored to them. In conclusion he said: We hear a great deal of the necessity of magnanimity in order to prevent the continuance of racial antagonism. There is only one cure for racial antagonism, and that is a reign of justice and equality—and it is a duty which we owe to both Dutch and English who have been loyal to the crown, who have lost their property, who have risked their lives in order to stand by the flag—it is a duty which we owe to them. But when this result has been received, as I hope it may be, when equal justice has been meted out, then it is the one desire of the government, as I am certain it is the one desire of this country, that the two races should as soon as possible forget the past, that they should work together for the prosperity of the common country in which they must live together, and that is the policy of Her Majesty's government. I have endeavored to state it as lucidly and as definitely as circumstances permit. I believe that that is the policy which alone will satisfy our colonial allies. I believe that less than that will lose their respect, that with less than that you will be unable to retain the loyalty and the affection of your fellow-subjects in South Africa.

DIFFERENT WITH US.

Several districts in Manitoba are in a fair way to have their crops ruined through the extended drought. The same situation exists across the line. The St. Paul Globe says: "The good people of Minnesota should remember to-day to pray for rain—much rain. What is needed by the agriculturalists of the state is not an occasional splattering shower, but a steady downpour, which will soak alike the just and the unjust. We need rain that will penetrate and permeate the six inches of dry soil in which the vegetation is in serious danger of parching and dying. The spring sown crops will suffer injury soon, if there is not a plentiful rain, and the continued dryness is favorable to the breeding of all manner of destructive insects which threaten the crops." In view of this Alberta should feel doubly grateful to a kind

providence for providing not only an unlimited supply of showers, but for having them followed by bright sunshine and magnificent growing weather.

FRIEND OF THE SETTLER.

Speaking of the debate on the 31st, on the third reading of Sir Henri Joly's bill to regulate the grain trade, an Ottawa despatch to the Winnipeg Tribune says: Yesterday Joly moved for a re-commitment of the bill to add a clause that when more than one flat warehouse was built, the land for the same and a siding to reach it must be provided by or at the expense of the person committing the same. Mr. Oliver immediately took issue and began the noble fight on behalf of the farmers of the west which he has ever made in parliament. Through-out the entire session he fought every inch of ground in favor of the inalienable rights of the settlers, and if they ever forget him their ingratitude will cost them dearly. Like a courageous and plucky keeper he stopped every ball fired upon the flag, and put up a fight that proved him to be a statesman, a patriot and an uncompromising friend of the settler. He wanted to know why the farmers should be thrown down to please the C.P.R. He asked whether the C.P.R. was a railway designed to serve the country, or were the people mere ciphers existing for the purpose of serving the C.P.R.?

THE VOICE OF RIGHT.

Eastern Canada has simply no business to permit her representatives in parliament to rise up as one man to throttle R. L. Richardson and Frank Oliver in their efforts to give the farmers fair play against the elevators and railway combine.

What do the elevator and railway monopolists of the west do for eastern Canada that Ontario, with the exception of William Stubbs, M.P., should almost unanimously take the side of tyranny and injustice against the cause of public rights?

A division on lines of east and west is not good for the country. The speech of Sir Charles Tupper was a reproduction of the ancient doctrine that the C.P.R. can do no wrong, but the remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier were absolutely contemptible in their failure to recognize the great elementary facts in the situation.

Imagine the premier of Canada talking the platitudes of an ordinary railway attorney in the infantile conundrum as to where the farmers of the west should be but for the C.P.R. and the elevators. Where would the C.P.R. and the elevators be but for the farmers of the west? There are two sides to the theory by which Sir Wilfrid Laurier attempted to justify his assassination of a measure of justice to the farmers of western Canada.

It cannot fairly be argued that Sir Charles Tupper is a friend to public rights in western Canada. The speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier makes it clear that he is as completely out of sympathy with the west as Sir Charles Tupper ever was, and the guilt of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is aggravated by the offence of hypocrisy. In opposition Wilfrid Laurier preached friendship to the public; in office Wilfrid Laurier practices friendship to the C.P.R.

The hand which struck down R. L. Richardson and Frank Oliver is the same hand which was stretched out in a pledge of eternal fidelity to the people who trusted Wilfrid Laurier, the people whom Wilfrid Laurier has betrayed.—Toronto Telegram.

FROM THE C.M.B. AT THE FRONT.

The following interesting letter was received by M. McCauley, M. L. A., from his son, A. J. H. McCauley, who is with the Mounted Rifles in South Africa. The letter was written from Bethany, in the Orange Free State, on April 27th. Bethany is on the railway line about 40 miles south of Bloemfontein:

"We arrived here this morning and are not going to move until to-morrow. The country is getting nicer and not quite so much sand. Leaving Springfontein on the 25th, we rode our horses on the march, passing through Jagersfontein and Edenburg on the way. The towns are nearly deserted, the stores being barred up and houses empty. Nearly every farm we passed we could see only women, and they looked sorrowful when we went by. Troops 1 and 2 of our squadron have gone east of here to where some Boers are hemmed in, and D squadron is behind at Springfontein. There is no war news here. You know more in Canada of what is going on than we do. It is expected that we will take part in Lord Roberts' march to Pretoria. The railway is kept busy, trains running day and night carrying nothing but soldiers and supplies. Wcolcombe, who died in the hospital at Do Aar, of dysentery, had been sick ever since we got on the boat at Halifax. Nearly all the men are all right and have been since we left Do Aar. The railway line is guarded all the way by troops and at different places you see trenches and walls that were used during the campaign. Most of the British regiments think well of the Canadians. One night one of our troops was passing through an English regiment's lines and on being halted and asked, 'who goes there?' replied, 'Canada.' The sentry answered quickly, 'all right, all right; it's a good word and it goes.'

The soldiers home, (from which the letter was written) is quite a nice place to go to. Besides different soldiers there are free pens and ink and a place to write, checkers and chess and reading matter. They also sell canned

goods and things that a man needs. We could get a cup of tea and a cake at Do Aar for 'tuppence.' A prayer meeting was also held every night, principally hymn singing. Very few regiments get beer. At some of the towns, 'Cape Smoke,' or 'Dopp,' a kind of native whiskey, is sold."

New Wall Paper

Illustrated Papier all about

THE WAR.

A good assortment of Books, Stationery, Children's Wagons, Croquet Sets, Hammocks, Fancy Goods, Toys, Etc.

H. L. BOSSANGE'S STORE.

Orders taken for Baldwin's Coal.

EDMONTON..

Cartage Company

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

TRANSIENT TEAMING...

Any goods consigned to our care will receive prompt attention.

M. McCauley, Proprietor.
P. O. Box 194. Telephone 39.

Atlantic Steamship Lines

From From
Vancouver (Dominion) Montreal, Quebec.
Cranbrook (Allan) June 2 June 2
Dominion (Ogilvie) " 9 " 9
First Cabin, \$55 and upwards. Second Cabin,
Steerage, \$25.50 and \$22.50.

Passenger ticketed through to all ports in Great Britain and Ireland and specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to

WILLIAM STITT
General Agent, Winnipeg,
C. P. R. Co.

SEEDS

We have just received another consignment of
Sweet Peas,
Sunflower Seed
Shalott Onions,
Dutch Setts,
Brome Grass,
Clover Seed,
Timothy Seed,
Red Top Grass.

Place your orders for above lines soon, as the stock is getting low and this is our last importation this season.

POTTER &
MACDOUGALL.

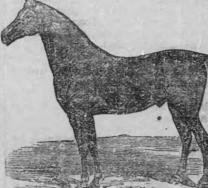
CLAN ALGIE.



Thoroughbred Imported Clyde Stallion will stand at Ranche, Clover Bar. Mares using horse, free pasture (700 acres with creek).

J. C. C. BRENNER,
572 Owner.

Full-Blooded Trotting Stallion



Chief Good-Enough

Having purchased above Stallion for the season, he will stand at my ranche. Mares using horse, pastured free. (700 acres with creek)

J. C. C. BRENNER.

have not enough time to

Closson & Wood.

If you are looking for Ready-made Clothing for yourself or your children, call on us. We are headquarters for this class of goods. The prices will surprise you.

For the Best Goods at Lowest Prices

GO DIRECT TO THE..

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THE GRAIN TRADE.

On Wednesday in the Commons the bill respecting the grain trade in Manitoba and the West came up for third reading. The following is a portion of the debate from Hansard:

The Minister of Inland Revenue (Sir Henri Job de Lotbiniere) moved:

That the order for the third reading of bill (No. 141) respecting the grain trade in the inspection district of Manitoba be discharged, and that the bill be passed, and for the purpose of inserting the following amendment at the end of clause 4b: "Except in the case of each such additional warehouse the land upon which the building is to be erected and the siding or spur required to reach it shall be provided by, or at the expense of, the person or persons to whom the building belongs."

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, (West Aspinwall). Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that would completely nullify the operation of this clause. I think that all this clause is intended to obtain would be greatly modified by that. It would, in fact, make some of the concessions of this clause a futility, because you never can expect that farmers who want additional warehouses would go to the expense, or would be able to go to the expense, of putting in a siding and paying for the land. I apprehend that the danger in the mind of the railway company that this is intended to guard against would hardly ever arise, because if this bill be made the kind of bill it ought to be made there will be very little using of flat warehouses at all. But having the right to erect flat warehouses where there is an absolute necessity is a leverage that will place the elevator men in the position of conceding what is absolutely needed by justice as regards the farming industry. I could not concur in the amendment.

The Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier). Mr. Speaker, I would call the attention of the House to the bill which we now have before us and the motion which has been made by the hon. Minister of Inland Revenue (Sir Henri Job de Lotbiniere). Let me call attention to clause 49, and read it so that we may understand where we are. Clause 49 reads as follows:

On written application to the commissioner by ten farmers residing within forty miles of their nearest shipping point he may give permission to any person to erect under the provisions of this Act flat warehouses covered with metal of not less than 3,000 bushels capacity, with power to enlarge the same should necessity require it, at such shipping point. Such flat warehouses shall be erected on the railway company's premises after getting location of a siding, and the railway company shall be compelled to give such location with sidings on its premises, in some place of convenient access, to be approved by the commissioner, at a rental not greater than that charged to standard elevators. If, in the judgment of the commissioner, more than one such warehouse is required at a station, one or more additional warehouses may be authorized by him, and in such case all the provisions of this section shall apply to the construction of such warehouses.

I think the clause may be recast in some way so as to make it clearer, but the point to which I wish to call the attention of the House is this: The bill, as it was introduced, provided for the erection of flat warehouses on the premises of the railway company. This provision has been made necessary because of the condition of things which now prevails in the Northwest Territories. At the outset of my remarks on this matter, I would say that I think all parties in the Northwest Territories should understand that there is no one interest here which ought to be independent of all the others. The producers are not independent of the carriers, the carriers are not independent of the producers, but the producers in order to have the benefit of their labor must have the assistance of the carriers, and the carriers, of course, must have their profit out of the producers—a legitimate profit it must be. But, in order to have this result it is impossible to admit that any one interest must have exclusive consideration at the expense of any other interest. The producers of the Northwest Territories owe a great deal to the railway companies. Without the railway companies they would not have been in a position to have their wealth taken to the markets of the world. They owe a great deal also to the elevator companies. Without the elevator companies they would not have been able to dispose of their grain as they have been able to do. While they owe a great deal to the railway companies, and while they owe a great deal to the elevator companies, at the same time, there has arisen a condition of things in which the elevator companies cannot supply the wants of the producers adequately at the present moment, and new provisions have to be brought into the law so as to give the producers the benefit of more elevator space and accommodation. It has been found necessary, after due consideration of the matter, to give the producers of the Northwest Territories the right to erect elevators of their own to be, in a manner, independent of the existing companies. The bill, as introduced, provided for the erection of one flat warehouse at a station. The railway company has been forced to give the site, to give the accommodation and the siding which may be necessary. But, when the bill was before the committee the other day, it was thought advisable to give power to the farmers of the Northwest Territories to erect more warehouses if they saw fit. And this amendment was introduced into the bill:

If, in the judgment of the commissioners, more than one such warehouse is required at a station, one or more additional warehouses may be authorized by him, and in such case

all the provisions of this section shall apply to the construction of such warehouses.

This bill puts it in the power of any ten farmers in the Northwest Territories to put upon the land of the railway company one, two, three, four or five elevators, or ten, if necessary. It empowers them to put their elevators on the land of the company whether it is convenient for the company or not, whether it might involve the consequence of having their whole space covered with elevators and compel them also to give all the sidings that may be necessary for the purpose. That is to give very extraordinary powers and powers which, if carried out to their full extent, would mean confiscation. It is not in the spirit of British legislation to give power over one man's land to another man unless adequate compensation is provided for it. The object of the amendment is simply to provide that if a number of farmers want to have additional elevators, they shall have to pay for it. They will be able to compel the railway company to give them the land and to give them the siding, but as the bill is now, it is not sufficiently provided that this shall be done at the expense of the parties who shall be benefited by it. The amendment is one which, I think, commands itself to the judgment of the House, and although it may not be final in its wording, we can change it considerably," says:

Except that in the case of each such additional warehouse the land upon which the building is to be erected and the siding or spur to reach it shall be provided by or at the expense of the person or persons to whom the building belongs.

The object is not to prevent the farmers from having additional warehouses. They have only to apply to the commissioner, and if the commissioner thinks the demand is legitimate, he can compel the railway to afford them all facilities, but at the same time the amendment provides that all this should not be done at the expense of the company, but at the expense of the parties for whose benefit the work is intended. That is to say, that the company shall not be compelled to give the land and build the sidings for these warehouses without compensation. I would suggest that the whole section should be carefully considered in committee. What I call attention to now is, not so much the wording of the amendment as the spirit in which it is conceived. There is nothing in the amendment to prevent the farmers of the Territories to have one, or five, or ten, or any unlimited number of flat warehouses which they may require. The only thing which is sought is: That this should not be a burden upon the railway company without their having proper compensation. The amendment is simply intended to carry out the principles of justice which are understood in all British countries—that no proprietor ought to be compelled to part with his property unless he receives some compensation. It is an amendment in the sense of substantial justice, and it is, therefore, in the spirit of fair-play to all parties, to the farmers, who want an additional elevator on the one hand, and on the other hand to the railway company, which shall not be compelled to give their land and labour unless they receive adequate compensation.

Mr. Oliver (Alberta). I am sorry that I can not see this amendment in the light in which the right Hon. Prime Minister sees it. I cannot see it in the light of fair-play to the settler, nor can I see that there is not in it a desire to prevent the erection of as many flat warehouses as may be necessary or desirable. It is because I see the amendment in a directly contrary light to that of the Prime Minister that I oppose it. I understand the purpose of this amendment to be essentially unfairness to the farmer and a desire to prevent the erection of any more than one flat warehouse at a certain point. I am sorry to say that I have to dissent from the view taken by the right hon. the premier in more points than this. I deny that there are several separate interests in the Northwest. The carrying interest, the mercantile, and the producing interest are identical. It is the interest of the producer, upon which the other interests depend. They can only exist by reason of the producer, and from my point of view when we consider the best interests of the producer we thereby consider the best interest of the merchant and of the transportation company.

Now, as to the idea of confiscation in demanding the right to erect flat warehouses upon the railway property; I deny in the first place that the right of way of the railway company is the private property of the railway company, any more than any of the property of the railway is its private property for its private purposes. It is the property of the railway company for a public purpose. The railroad is the property of the company for the purpose of transportation. It is not the private property of the company to be used as the company may please, and no more is the right of way of the private property of the company to be used as the company may please.

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THE GRAIN TRADE.

(Continued from page 5.)
government. It has no more private right in the right of way than it has in the railroad, and it has not the right to deny the use of the right of way for the purposes of the transportation of grain in the Northwest Territories. What we demand is, that the right of way of the railroad company shall be allowed to be used for the purpose of erecting the necessary warehouses for carrying on the grain trade of the country, for the benefit of the producers of the country. As to the intention of this amendment, when the House had voted, I might decide that it was necessary that there should be a right to erect more than one flat warehouse on any certain siding, there was no idea that this amendment would be necessary. It was only after the House had reached that conclusion that this suggestion was thought of. It was admitted that there was room at any siding for one flat warehouse. A siding is from 600 to 1,000 feet in length; a flat warehouse is from 30 to 40 feet in width; and if there is room for one flat warehouse on the siding of any siding, there is room for two or three or four or five. To say that there is no room is simply to say that you do not want to allow flat warehouses to be built. The whole object of desiring the erection of flat warehouses is that there shall be a cheap means of handling grain at a particular station without the investment of a large amount of capital in buildings or plant; and the purpose of this amendment is that grain shall not be handled in more than one flat warehouse at a siding unless there is a large expenditure of money in a dead investment of siding and rails. The idea of the amendment is that instead of a second flat warehouse costing \$1,000 at a certain siding, it shall cost with site and siding say \$3,000. The figures may not be accurate, but the facts are as stated. That is the necessary result of the amendment, and I stand here, Mr. Speaker, to say that it is the purpose of the amendment. The producers of the Northwest ask the elementary right to handle their grain in any way they please, and to have it transported over the railroads of the country according to the laws and regulations under which those railroads are run. That is all they ask; but they ask that, and they will not be satisfied with anything else. Talk about concessions to the people in the matter of the transportation of grain. There are no concessions asked. All the people want is the right to handle their grain and to put it on the railroad cars in whatever way is most convenient to them; and they demand the use of the right of way of the railroad company, which belongs to that company only for that purpose in transacting their grain business.

Mr. R. L. Richardson, (Lisgar). Mr. Speaker, I think it is just as well that we should discuss this matter now, seeing that there are a large number of members in the House, as we should discuss it later on, when it reaches the committee stage. When the bill was before the committee the other day, the view was taken both by myself and by the hon. member for East Assiniboia (Mr. Douglas), whom probably no one in the west has taken a deeper interest in this matter, that this clause 40 was the crux of the entire bill. If this clause goes through as it is proposed in the printed bill, especially if it goes through with the amendment in which the right hon. leader of the House has proposed, I believe that the whole idea which the people of the Northwest have been fighting for all these years will be utterly destroyed. Let the House remember the history of this elevator agitation in the Northwest. I do not think anything has more deeply agitated the people in the west than the restrictions which have existed for years upon the handling of grain. Statements have been made in regard to the vast amount of money which it cost the farmers yearly for the handling of their grain by virtue of those restrictions and the privileges enjoyed by the elevator companies. Three sessions ago I myself introduced a bill for the purpose of remedying the evil. My hon. friend from East Assiniboia introduced one for a similar purpose. His bill being first on the order paper, I gave way to him. An effort was made to prevent that bill going through. Certain influences, not on behalf of the farmers, but on behalf of the railroad companies, were brought to bear, with the result that the bill was not passed that session. The same agitation continued, and last session the hon. member for East Assiniboia introduced his bill again. That bill was referred to a special committee of this House, which listened for days to arguments presented by the grain interests and the railway interests to show why it should not become law. The result was that the bill did not pass that session, and a royal commission was appointed for the purpose of taking evidence throughout the country with a view to arriving at a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

According to the admission of the commissioners themselves, the whole point was that the farmers of that country should be allowed to use flat warehouses, if they so desire. The elevator owners enjoyed a monopoly, and a farmer could not ship his grain through these elevators. Hence a great cry arose throughout the west for freedom in the shipping and selling of grain and for the right of erecting flat warehouses.

As the result of the agitation carried on for two or three years, the

railway companies allowed the farmers the privilege of loading directly on the car. A farmer living near a railway station was able to get a car set apart for him and cart his grain and load it directly on the car. But farmers, living from five to twenty miles from a railway are absolutely unable to avail themselves of this privilege of shipping a car-load at a time, because they cannot bring their grain in vehicles in sufficient time to avoid being charged demurrage on the cars, and they asked to be allowed to erect flat warehouses on the sidings in which they could store their grain and ship it when convenient. What business has a railway company to dictate to the farmers how they should ship their grain? These railway companies make their money out of having grain, and it is their duty to afford proper shipping and handling privileges to the people who raise the grain.

If these commissioners who went from one end of the country to the other and who were bombarded with evidence, from day to day, to show how bitter the feeling was, report in favor of perfect freedom in the handling and shipping of grain, surely it is the duty of this House to see that perfect freedom is granted to the farmers in this country.

The Minister of Inland Revenue said that the provisions of the bill followed the recommendation of the grain commission.

Mr. J. M. Douglas, (East Assiniboia). It will be remembered that when this bill was presented for a second reading I expressed a general approval of it, reserving my right to state my opinion upon certain clauses when it should come up for discussion in committee of the whole House. When the various parts of the bill were discussed, I had ample opportunity to express my views, and I took exception to certain clauses which the bill contains. While the bill as a whole is in accord with my judgment, especially as far as the general interests of the trade are concerned, I regret to say that when the bill comes to deal directly with the producers, I find that the more it is amended—it is like a pool in which men begin to juddle—the more dirty it becomes. I am exceedingly anxious that nothing, however, should be done in connection with it in the possession of an elevator company or a milling company in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. I would remind the House of the fact, that there are a number of flat warehouses in use and have always been in use by elevator and milling companies, and we hear nothing about them in this parliament. They are harmless; they are useful; they are all right. But when it comes that a flat warehouse is to be used by a farmer or by a small dealer, then it is not something that ought to be allowed. It is high time that that idea should disappear.

Sir Charles Tupper (Cape Breton). I have listened with a great deal of interest to the statements made in favor of this proposed amendment as well as to those in opposition to it, and I must say I am not prepared to take the ground taken by the hon. member for Alberta (Mr. Oliver), that there is no common interest between the carriers and the producers.

I hold, as the right hon. prime minister has said in presenting this amendment, that there is a common interest between the producers and the carriers, and that it is desirable that the bill shall be so framed as to be just in its operations both to the railway company and to the great farming population. I listened with great attention to the statement of the hon. member for Lisgar (Mr. Richardson), that this matter had assumed such importance that a royal commission was appointed and went through the country from end to end investigating this question in all its bearings and made a report, which he eulogized in the strongest terms and said that the House could safely rest upon the judgment of the commissioners. Well, my hon. friend the minister of inland revenue took up that report and founded a bill upon it, and we find that this bill has been drawn upon the lines recommended by that royal commission and it appears to me that fact ought to have weight with the House.

* * * The hon. member for Alberta (Mr. Oliver), declares that the railway company should provide not one, two, three, six, a dozen flat warehouses at a station, and he might have gone up to one hundred; he might, in fact, block up the whole station and prevent any business being done by occupying the whole space with flat warehouses. That is the very unreasonable proposal, as I think, of the member for Alberta. Having carefully listened to the discussion on both sides, I am bound to say that, in my judgment, this amendment is a reasonable one, and one that, I think, is in the interest of all classes and all parties in that country, and is calculated to secure its development.

* * * * As the hon. gentleman who spoke last took his seat without having attempted to meet the argument of the minister of inland revenue in support of this resolution, I come to the conclusion that it is a fair and just proposal and I shall feel bound to give it my support.

The division stood 93 for and 10 against the amendment. Those who voted against were Messrs. Davin, Douglas, Guillet, Oliver, Puttee, Petrie, Richardson, Roche, Rutherford, and Stubbs. Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan), did not vote as he was paired, but stated that if allowed he would have voted against the amendment. Lariviere and Macdonell were the only north western members who did not vote against the amendment and they were not present.

A further debate took place on the amendment in committee of the whole and it was altered on motion of the premier.

CARD OF THANKS.
The members of the Edmonton Fire Brigade beg to thank the public for their generous contributions towards defraying the expenses of their trip to Calgary May 24th.

J. S. WILLIOTT,
Manager.

differ from the Minister of Inland Revenue in this: That I do not want any further restrictions to be inserted in this clause 40. The decision of the royal commission anent clause 40, I am satisfied, has been largely modified by the influence of the grain trade at Winnipeg. It has the stamp of the grain trade upon it. Every part of it indicates, that they meant that this flat warehouse business should be a failure, and they have surrounded it with so many restrictions as would make it a failure. We have in committee of the whole House, introduced certain improvements in clause 40, that will make it somewhat more presentable to the people, but why should there be only one flat warehouse? One flat warehouse to a radius of country extending from 10 to 30 miles is only an insult. It would not accommodate the ten parties who might make application for it. My own idea of this clause is that it should be perfectly open. There is too much specification now in clause 40. It should be left perfectly open so that if people wish to ship their own grain in car lots they should have the privilege to do so. I could specify farmers in my own district who could save \$600 a year if they had the privilege of shipping directly through cars to the commission merchant at Fort William. They would save elevator fees, and escape the dockages under which they have labored and under which they have complained for many years. If they have business capacity to ship their grain to commission merchants through car lots, why should they not have the privilege to do so. I am opposed to any further restrictions being placed on clause 40. Apparently the idea is here that a flat warehouse is a very bad thing if it is under the control of the farmers, but it is all right if it is in the possession of an elevator company or a milling company in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. I would remind the House of the fact, that there are a number of flat warehouses in use and have always been in use by elevator and milling companies, and we hear nothing about them in this parliament. They are harmless; they are useful; they are all right. But when it comes that a flat warehouse is to be used by a farmer or by a small dealer, then it is not something that ought to be allowed. It is high time that that idea should disappear.

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A BOLD THIEF.

A most daring attempt at sneak thieving was made on Saturday night in front of W. J. Walker's store. Geo. Mott, a well-known and thoroughly disreputable character, passed the store about 10 o'clock and, picking up a web of cloth which was displayed outside the door way, slit it under his coat and attempted to make off with it. The act was seen by H. A. Harwood a salesman in the store, who started in pursuit of the thief. Mott jumped around the corner of the store and attempted to make off between the buildings but, hearing someone coming in pursuit, dropped the web and took to his heels. He had not gone many yards before Mr. Harwood overtook and tripped him and a lively tussle ensued. Mott is a big, burly specimen—a typical hobo—and weighs about 190 lbs, but being somewhat under the influence of liquor was not as agile as he might have been. Eventually Mr. Harwood, with the assistance of A. R. McDonald and several other passers by succeeded in convincing Mott that further resistance was useless, and he was soon afterwards placed in the cells.

Mott appeared before G. W. Gairner, J. P., this morning, and was committed for trial.

LACROSSE MATCH.

On Friday evening the Strathcona Lacrosse players visited Edmonton and played the 2nd match of the season with the team here. As in the former match, Edmonton won, and that by an increased number of goals. The Strathcona team includes the material of some good lacrosse players, but was outplayed by the combination work of the Edmonton boys. The teams played as follows:

Strathcona.	Edmonton.
McMillan,	goal Fraser,
McIntyre,	point Hardisty,
Grabowski,	cover point Jardine,
Buckel,	1st defence Maroney,
J. Blain,	2nd defence E. Gibaldi,
Hamilton,	3rd defence H. Cristman,
Pirkler,	4th home Campbell,
Richards,	2nd home Graham,
Coleleigh,	outside home Cross,
W. Graham,	inside home J. W. Morris.

The score was 8 to 0 in favor of the home team.

The honors of the match fell to J. W. Morris, who scored five of Edmonton's eight goals. C. W. Cross scored twice, and the last goal was shinnyed through during a lively scrimmage. The times of the several scores were, respectively, 7 mins.; 10 mins.; 7 mins.; 6 mins.; 9 mins.; 2 mins.; 3 mins.; and 4 mins.

LIQUOR LICENSE AT STAR.

Editor's Bulletin:

To the credit of the residents of Star, Alberta, who are opposed to the liquor traffic, and in justice to those who signed my protest against the granting of license to one, Walter Gordon Ross, for a wholesale liquor store in this place, please allow me to state my reasons why I believe my protest was rejected, or consigned to the waste paper basket. The names to the protest against the granting of the license were: J. D. Campbell, Alex. Hackett, Thomas McGee, Humphry Trudeau, Alfred Gray, Alex. Swan, Wm. Borden, E. H. Holmes, George Gray, Walter Hackett, Wm. Garrett, Ed. Garrett, Chas. Garrett, W. H. Woodruff, Rob. Swan, James Hackett, Francis Milspak, John Magnusson, Wm. Pulchay, A. Whiteside. This protest was duly sent with required fee of ten dollars, to the chief license inspector at Regina. To my surprise however, I received a letter on the 16th of May, from Horace Harvey, acting chief license inspector, with return of fee and a blank form on which I must get the signatures of seven out of the twenty nearest householders, and as many more as desired, each signature to be made in the presence of a J. P., or commissioner, and that I must have it returned to Regina not later than May 12th, the license commissioners to meet at Edmonton on May 22nd. This is what was done completely was the protest blocked. Supposing indeed that time had been allowed could any sensible person expect for a moment that a woman, must drag around a J. P. who already had signed in favor of license, simply that he might see each one signing the protest, actually doing so or that I must take each party wishing to sign to the J. P., living some five or six miles away and that at a time when spring's work was well on, simply to perform this little bit of red-tapeism?

I am pleased to state that at this meeting of the board, Mr. Scott, the Methodist missionary at Victoria was present, and challenged several names on the petition for the license, with good effect. We were around with the protest I met this same missionary at Star post office and he said if nobody else had taken it up he would. The honor of a majority of the residents of this community, I have sacredly and sincerely endeavored to vindicate before God and man. The license is for one year. It fault be found with my method of humble endeavor to uphold that honor and the welfare of this community, let some one else do better when the next opportunity will arrive. I am done, and that is all.

HENRIETTA R. WHITESIDE,
Star, Alberta, May 31st, 1900.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Queen's-L. Kettelerand, Baker, Minn.; H. Smith, H. Bresse, Glyndon, Minn.; S. Laundrean, Calgary; R. B. McCleish, C. S. Tolman, Groton, S.D.;

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Man.; S. W. Armstrong, Fort Saskatchewan;
S. Laurondeon; Calgary; J. Dalglish, Galt, Ont.

Jasper—L. Webb, Poplar Lake; F. Kenewin, Austin, Minn.; B. F. Watkins, G. H. Lang, London, Minn.; J. C. Murphy, Monroeville, S. D.; S. A. Bentley, town; H. R. II. Livermore, London;